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THE BATZ - BAATZ FAMILY IN AMERICA, WHICH BRANCH DESCENDED FROM THE ANCIENT DUKES OF GASCONY, FRANCE, AS ALSO DID THE BRANCHES OF d'ARMANTHIEU, D'ARTAGNAN, De CASTELMORE, De DUISSE, De MIREPOIX, AND De TRENQUELLEON.

Compiled by
Mr. Claude Charles Hamel
of
Amherst, Lorain County, Ohio.

(1951)

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Dedicated to my mother,

Lucy Nellie (Baatz) Hamel.

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Rec'd aug 8-1978

ORIGIN OF THE SURNAME.

BATZ - BAATZ

From: Les Canadiens-Francais. Origine des Familles Emigrees de France, D'Espagne, De Suisse, Etc. Pour Venir Se Fixer Au Canada Dupuis La Fondation De Quebec Jusqu'a Ces Derniers Temps, Et Signification De Leurs Nome. By N. E. Dionne. (1914)

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BATZ:

Batz ou Bas, du dep. de la Loire-Inferieure arr. de Savenay, Canton du Croisie, et Bats, commune du dept. des Landes, arr. de Saint-Sever. Le Batz est une petite monnaie qui a cours dans quelques villes d'allemagne et de Suisse, et vaut trois sous.

Translation

Batz or Bas, of department of the Loire-Infereure, arrived in Savenay, Canton of Croisie, and Batz, commune of department of Landes, arrived in Saint-Sever. The batz is a small coin which is circulated out of the towns of Germany and Switzerland, and worth three sous.

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From: Webster's Dictionary:

Batz (bats) plural "Batzen," a coin bearing the image of a bear, A amall copper coin, with mixture of silver, formerly current in some parts of Germany and Switzerland. Worth about 3 or 4 cents.
A Swiss nickel coin of value of 10 centimes (2¢ or 1 penny).

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NOTE: The Compiler of this genealogy has one of these coins, a half batzen of Helvet Republic, dated 1799. It was found in France while serving in the American Marines in World War I.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF THE NAME BATZ - BARTZ

The Duchy of Aquitaine at one time occupied all of southwestern France south of the Loire, and included the counties of Poitou, Limousin, Perigord, La Marche, and Gascogny, as well as many smaller seigneuries. It was one of the Frankish Kingdoms, and became a duchy in the ninth century under the Counts of Poitou, most of whom were named William.

In 593 A.D. the Gascons of Gascogny were known as "Vascons." The country was inhabited by the Basques, and showed a tendency to independence and feudal anarchy. The Merovingian kings exercised a vague sovereignty over this region, and in 864 A.D. the territory south of the Garrone became the hereditary Duchy of Gascogny.

The Basques are a mystery, even today, some authorities stating they originated from the Vascons, but some of their folklore is that they are remnants of the race which peopled the lost continent of Atlantis. It is known that they have existed as a separate and unconquered nation for over 3,000 years. Eskualdunak is the name by which the Basques call themselves. Their language is baffling, as it shows no resemblance to any other language.

In the eighth century the Basques played an important part in the decisive Battle of Las Navas de Tolosa on July 16, 1212, after which all Basques and Spaniards participating were declared Noble.

The main divisions of feudal Gascogny were the Counties of Armagnac, Bigorre, Fezensac, Gaure, Pardiac, and Astarac, and the Viscounties of Lomagne, Gabardan, Soule, Labourd, Marsan and Tartas, including Dax, Tursan, Maremne, and the Seigneurie of Albret. To these may also be added the Viscounty of Bearn, in ancient times geographically Gascon, though politically independent.

The Gascons were described as generally thin, spare, dark, dexterous and pugnacious. Through all the warlike history of France is scattered feats of arms of the Gascons, especially the sword and rapier period, and such personalities appeared as d'Artagnan, Henry of Navarre (afterwards Henry IV of France), and Foch.

It is the only part of the world, probably, where poverty and hunger do not prevent a man from retaining his dignity and pride.

The tenth century is a most obscure and disastrous period in French history. In the year 1,000 a horrible pestilence swept the country and thousands died. In this century the Dukes of Gascogny began to extend their territory. Bordeaux, Agen and Lomagne were held by homage from the Dukes of Gascogny. Fezensac became definitely part of the Duchy. At first there was a Coun t of Bordeaux, as well as a Count of Gascogny, but in 987 A.D. one held both positions.

In the eleventh century Gascogn y became again united to the Duchy of Aquitaine, and the line of dukes ended in 1032 A.D., with Sanche VI, but his sister had married the Coun t of Poitiers and Duke of Aquitaine, so after a time of struggle, the title of Duke of Gascogny merged in that of the Duke of Aquitaine.

For three hundred years (1152-1453) Gascogny was connected with the Crown of England.

Not much could be obtained about the ancient Dukes of Gascogny, from a branch of which the Batz family originated. Centule, Duke of Gascogny, was one of the Dukes, and he had a son Louis. The Montesquiou Branch of the Batz family affirm they originated with Sanche-Mittara, who was Duke of Gascogny in 890 A.D.

Among the great Gascon seigneurs, perhaps the most important were the Lords of Albret and the Counts of Armagnac.

The fief and town of Batz was in Armagnac. There was also a town named Batz in the Department of Loire Inferieure, near St. Nazaire. The Isle of Batz is off the northern coast of France. It protects the little harbor of Roscoff from the northwest gales.

The first ruler that could be found of the d'Albrets was Amanjeu I, chevalier, Sire or Vicomte d'Albret, who was living in 1050 A.D. They married into the d'Armagnacs, Vicomte de Tartas, de Rodez, the Bourbon dynasty, de Sully, Vicomte de Rohan, de Bourgogne, and de Boulogne families. Many of the d'Albrets became kings and queens of Navarre, Aragon, France, etc. Jeanne d'Albret, of Bearn, d'Albret and Navarre (1528-1572) became Queen of Navarre, 1555-72. She married Antoine de Bourbon, King of Navarre, in 1548. Her son Henry became King of France as Henry IV.

The d'Armagnacs claimed descent from a branch of the Merovingian Dynasty of which Clovis (481-511) was the first king. The name Armagnac is derived from the Count of Armagnac, father-in-law of the Duke of Orleans. Sir John Froissart mentions many of them in his Chronicles.

During the course of centuries, with many intermarriages between the leading families of all the counties of Gascogny, and many families dying out thru lack of heir-males, only a few survived.

There was living in the year 1160 A.D. one Arnaud, Chevalier de Batz, who was presumed to have been a brother of the Viscount de Lomagne. Arnaud married Regie d'Albret, of the famous d'Albret family heretofore mentioned. They had a son Odon, Lord de Batz, Knight Banneret, who was a Crusader in 1217. He married Miramonde de Mognoac, and they had a son named Odon, Garcia's greatgrandfather, Knight. Odon married Gaillarde d'Aure in 1358, and his greatgrandson, Odon de Batz, Knight, Lord de Batz, married Jeanne de Forges. His will, dated 1492, mentioned three sons, Manaud, Jean, and Raymond.

MANAUD: This line formed the d'Armanthieu line. Baron Manaud de Batz III was a favorite noble of Henry IV of France, who called him "the Faucheur" for defending him on many occasions. The Baron Jean Pierre de Batz was a descendant, his parents being Bertrand de Batz, Seigneur of Seminian, who married Marie Leboge, Dame of Seminian, in 1753.

The Baron Jean Pierre de Batz was born in Tartas, Department of Lot and Garonne (previous to 1643 called the Province of Gascogny), France, on January 26, 1754. He died at his chateau in Chadieu, France, of a stroke, on January 10, 1822. In 1784 the Baron was described as brown-haired, grey eyes, Roman nose, about five feet tall, very charming and well dressed. He was a multi-millionaire and made his millions in the insurance business and stock markets. He was a Royalist, as was also his wife, Michelle Thilorier, whom he married on May 3, 1808. She was born about 1776, date of death unknown. His favorite mistress before marriage was Marie Grandmaison, for about six years, 1788-1794.

As many of the Baron's closest friends were members of the Masonic Order, it is thought he was also a member.

He worked diligently, under cover, trying to save the lives of Louis XIV and Marie Antoinette, and for about six years, gathered money for this purpose, and also spent a large portion of his own personal fortune.

For a good biography of the Baron, see Meade Minnigerode's "Marie Antoinette's Henchman. The Career of Jean, Baron de Batz In The French Revolution." Also, by Stefan Zweig, "Marie Antoinette, The Portrait of An Average Woman."

Extensive researches in genealogy by the Baron were submitted to the Herald of France in order to prove his noble descent, but the Herald would not accept his evidence. In France, at that time, you had to prove your descent back to the year 1400 in order to obtain Letters Patent of Nobility.

The people of the Baron's own section of France in Gascogny, came to his aid. The nobility of Tartas, in 1780, and the nobility of the Province in 1781, all sent in petitions in favor of his claim.

As the Herald of France proved too slow in taking up the matter, the Baron went to Louis XVI and the king appointed a Commission to study the Baron's claim. The Commission, however, found that the Baron could trace his ancestry back to the ancient Dukes of Gascogny in 1160, so Letters Patent of Nobility were issued by Louis XVI on March 3, 1785. The Commission also stated that the Baron could trace his origin back to Arnaud, Knight, who was living in 1160 A.D.

The records also showed that the Baron's branch of the family was directly descended from a great ancestor (Baron Manaud de Batz III) who had served Henry of Navarre (afterwards Henry IV of France); that it was collateral to the branch which d'Artagnan belonged, and was validly allied to the senior branches of Trenquelleon and Mirepoix, whose own connections were marquisial and ducal.

Due to the fact that surnames were not in general use, and the nobility used their fief titles, it is hard to trace a family unless you know the various titles acquired by marriages, etc. A description of the origin of the Batz family is given by Jougla de Morenas in THE GRAND ARMORIAL DE FRANCE.

When Henry of Navarre (afterwards Henry IV of France) attempted to take a small town in France called Eauze, he picked out fifteen of his leading noblemen to accompany him, and among them were Baron Manaud de Batz III. The town guard recognized the king and sounded the alarm, then cut the portcullis rope and trapped the king and five of his nobles, among them de Batz.

JEAN: The most famous descendant of Jean was Charles de Batz de Castelmore, the Comte d'Artagnan, Gentilhomme Ordin aire de Mazarin, etc., made famous by Alexander Dumas under the name of d'Artagnan (a title from his mother's family) in THE THREE MUSKETEERS. His parents were Bertrand de Batz and Francoise de Montesquiou.

D'Artagnan, it seems, arrived in Paris for the first time in 1640, whereas Dumas brings him there in 1625, some fifteen years earlier. Dumas also made Athos, Porthos, and Aramis of three different origins, whereas, in reality, they were brothers and Gascons.

The Montesquiou family was also a famous family in French history, the titular head today being Pierre de Mon tesquiou, who lives in the Chateau de Marsan, enroute from Toulouse to Auch, about 48 miles. His son and heir is Aymeri, now about 12 years old.

The Montesquious (Dukes of Fezensac) declared they descended from Sanche-Mittara, Duke of Gascogny, in 890 A.D. The Branch of Marsan became Counts of Fezensac in 1777, Peers of France on August 17, 1815, and Dukes on April 30, 1821.

The Branch of d'Artagnan detached in 1443.

D'Artagnan was born in Lupiac, near Auch, in the old Province of Gascogny (now the Department of Gers), France, in 1611, and died in the Siege of Maestrich on June 25, 1673, having been hit in the throat by a ball while leading his First Company of Musketeers. It has not been ascertained where he is buried. His mother died about 1641 and his father about 1642. He had brothers, but no records could be obtained in regard to them. On March 5, 1659, he is said to have married Charlotte Anna, of Chanlecy, Baroness of Sainte-Croix, a widow of considerable wealth. They were married in the Chapel of the Louvre, and the wedding was attended by Louis XIV and his Court.

So far as known, they had sons Louis de Batz de Castelmore (1660-1709) who died without issue; and Louis de Batz de Castelmore (1662-1714) who had issue.

The Mirepoix branch of the Batz family also descends from Jean.

RAYMOND: He obtained title of nobility in 1490, and his line furnished many famous persons of the Trenquelleon and Dieusse branches. They produced national leaders in France for over 900 years.

GERMAN LINE: This line became German when the territory in which it lived was taken over by Germany from the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg in ____. The name is commonly spelled "Baatz", and it also appears spelled both ways in France, Batz and Baatz. The family obtained the title of Baron in 1838. Not much could be obtained in regard to this branch due to the destruction of so many records in the two World Wars.

AMERICAN LINES: From available data it is thought that the American lines descend from the d'Armanthieu line through Manaud.

This genealogy is of the American line, so far as could be obtained. The earliest known ancestor of this line was Gerard Baatz, of the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg. His ancestors were Royalists, and very wealthy. They had to leave France during the Revolution, Robespierre being their enemy. Most of the old French nobility fell in 1848, with the fall of the Monarchy.

Gerard Baatz settled in Haller, Commune of Waldburg, Canton of Echternach, Grand Duchy of Luxemburg. As many of the records of Haller were destroyed in World War II, nothing much could be obtained except data from surviving cousins.

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COATS-OF-ARMS
of
De Batz, De Armanthieu, D'Artagnan, De Castelmore, De Diusse, De Mirepoix, De Trenquelleon.

Gascogne: Ancient seigneurs de Batz.
De gue. au belier d'or.

Branches d'Armanthieu: D'az. au chevron d'or accomp. de 3 chicots du mesme en pal poses 2 et 1, au chef d'argt charge d'un lion issant de gue.

Branche de Castelmore: D'or a une aigle eployee de sab., ecatele d'az. au chateau a 2 tours d'argt maconnes de sab.

Branche of de Trenquelleon: De gue. au Saint-Michel de carnation vetu d'argt a la romaine percant avec une lance d'or un dragon au nat.; parti d'az au lion d'or, sur un rocher d'argt a 5 ptes.

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THE INTERNATIONAL COLLEGE OF HERALDRY,
Paris, France,

shows: de Batz, en Wurtemberg, Germany, made Barons in 1838.

de Batz d'Aurice, in Gascogne, France.

de Batz de Trenquelleon, in Bearn, France.
Parti: au I de gueules, a un Saint Michel d'argent, tuant un dragon de sinople; au II d'azur, au Lion d'or, soutenu d'un rocher de cinq coupeaux d'argent.

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THE BAATZ FAMILY OF AMERICA, WHICH DESCENDED FROM

GERARD BAATZ, OF THE GRAND DUCHY OF LUXEMBURG.

- - - - - -

1. GERARD BAATZ[1].

Born in Freilingen, near Echternach, Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, on _____ 1784; died in the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg on _____

On _____ married Marguerite Regenwetter, also very wealthy, born in Befort, Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, on _____ and died on _____

The territory in which Freilingen now is was taken over by the Germans some time before 1818, because after his marriage they lived in Haller, Commune of Waldburg, Canton of Echternach, in the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, where his children were born.

Gerard's ancestors were very wealthy, but lost most of their possessions during the troubelsome times in France before and during the French Revolution, Robespierre being the family enemy.

It is not known which branch of the four divisions of the family he descended from, but seeing they used the spelling "Baatz" it may be they belonged to the Wurtemburg, Germany, line, which obtained the title of Baron in 1838.

The Baatz home in Haller, Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, from a photograph, appears to be on a medium slope of a hillside, of stone construction, two wings, two-story, with barn attached, which is the customary arrangement. House has tile roof, and during World War II, received several shrapnel holes in front of house.

The cemetery where Baatz buriale were made, was so badly damaged by the Germans during World War II, that no tombstone records could be obtained. The town records were also destroyed or removed by the Germans.

CHILDREN: (All born in Haller, Grand Duchy of Luxemburg):

2. JOHN — b. July 30, 1818
d.
m. July 5, 1848, Anna Marguerite Kessler.
b. May 26, 1831, Befort, Grand Duchy of Luxemburg.
d.
In 1924 they were living in Ench, Luxemburg.
Children, so far as known: Margareta; Elizabeth; Nicholas Jean; James John; Francis John; Henry Joseph.

3. PETER — b.
d.

4. KARL — b.
d.

Gerard Baatz, cont.

CHILDREN:

5. NICHOLAS b. February 15, 1829*
d. June 14, 1903, Florence Twp., Erie Co., O. Heart attack.
m. Sept. 2, 1860, Catherine Frohlich.
b. Feb. 3, 1843, Robens Housa, Germany.
d. Dec. 27, 1910, at 12:30 p.m., heart attack.
Children: Emma Jane; George; Mary Barbara; Lucy Nellie; Henry; Margaretha; John; Karl; Peter; Karl Nathan; William; Rosa Edith; Alice Caroline; Susanna.

SUSANNA b.
d.

* In a note found in his wife's Bible, Nicholas stated in his own handwriting that: "Anna Christina Zimmer was born in Robolshousen the 8th of December 1816 and married to George Frohlich also of Fobolshousen and emigrated to America in the year 1855 and lived together 35 years. George Frohlich died the 23 of February 1871, in Vermilion, Ohio.
Nicholas Baatz was born in Halor, Granduche Luxembourg in the year 1829 the 15 of February. Come to America the 5 of June 1851 and married."

2. JOHN BAATZ[2] - Gerard[1].

Born in Haller, Canton of Echternach, Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, on July 30, 1818; died in _____ on _____

On July 5, 1848, married Anna Marguerite Kessler, born in Befort, Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, on May 26, 1831; and died in _____ on _____ She was from Befort, Grand Duchy of Luxemburg. In 1924 they were living in Ench, Grand Duchy of Luxemburg.

CHILDREN: (All, so far as known, born in Haller, Luxemburg):

MARGARETA
b. November 6, 1849.
d. June 6, 1925, Metz (Moselle), France.
m. Nov. 9, 1870, Nicholas Frisch, in Waldbilling, Luxembur
b. November __, 1853
d. About 1923.
Children: Adam; Lysa; Victor; Celine; Susanne; Lea; Lucienne.

ELIZABETH
b. January 18, 1859.
d. April 23, 1926 (found dead in barn).
Unmarried.
She visited America when young, and it was from her that the Compiler of this genealogy received a great deal of information before she died.

6. NICHOLAS JEAN
b. July 11, 1861.
d. Oct. 28, 1939, Great Falls, Mont., age 78.
m. About 1897, Marie E. Zimmerman.
b.
d. , age 73.
Children: None. They adopted a boy and named him Frank.

7. JAMES JOHN
b. August 2, 1867
d. Nov. 12, 1937, age 70, Great Falls, Mont.
m. Oct. 27, 1893, Elizabeth von Bank.
b.
d.
Children, so far as known: Anna J.; James Louis.

8. FRANCIS JOHN
b. December 4, 1905
d.
m. , Ethel M. Monroe, of Chotian, Mont.
b. Dec. 29, 1904
d.
Children: Francis J., Jr.; Martin N.; a boy, name unknown.

CHILDREN:

9. HENRY JOSEPH b.
d.
Unmarried, so far as known. He lived in Montana a few years, and it is said he then returned to Luxemburg in 1896.

3. PETER BAATZ[3] - Gerard[1].

Born in Haller, Canton of Echternach, Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, on _____; died in _____on _____

It is said that either he or his brother Karl[4] was a Roman Catholic Priest.

No further data could be obtained from relatives in the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg.

4. KARL BAATZ[4] - Gerard[1].

Born in Haller, Canton of Echternach, Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, on _____; died in _____ on _____

It is said that either he or his brother Peter[3], was a Roman Catholic Priest.

No further data on him could be obtained from relatives in the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg.

5. NICHOLAS BAATZ[5] - Gerard[1].

Born in Haller, Commune of Waldbilling, Canton of Echternach, Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, on February 15, 1829. He came to America on June 5, 1851, age 22, due to the very bad economic conditions in Luxemburg at that time. Upon arrival he made his home with the Henry Hoak family on their farm in Berlin Heights, Erie County, Ohio, working for them about seven years.

Nicholas was a carpenter and a farmer. He was handy in making furniture, mostly out of walnut, which was common wood in those days. He also done considerable grafting and budding of trees for other farmers. He was a School Director and Road Supervisor for many years. He could speak, read and write French.

He was found dead in the field on Sunday, June 14, 1903. Mrs. Emma Tuttle, wife of Hudson Tuttle, of Berlinville, Erie County, Ohio, wrote the following in his memory:

"Our Father in his wisdom called
The boon his love had given,
And though on earth his body lies,
His soul is safe in Heaven.
We cannot know or understand
Why this sudden life should die
But look up to the God of life
And all mysteries will be made plain bye and bye.
With all burdens, cares, griefs,
His soul at last is done,
And in that brighter land above,
His journey has begun.
We know he watches for us,
And waits our coming there
Where only Saints can enter
In that land so bright and fair."

On Sunday, September 2, 1860, he married Catherin e Frohlich, daughter of George and Anna Christine (Zimmer) Frohlich, of Vermilion Twp., Erie Co., Ohio. They were married in Berlin Heights, Ohio, by the Rev. Joe Fish, of Birmingham, Ohio. For several years after marriage they lived on a farm in Berlin Twp., Erie County, Ohio, where Emma Jane, George and Barbara Mary Baatz were born. He then bought a 25-acre farm at the dead-end of a lane branching off the south side of Harrison Road, Lucy Nellie Baatz being the first child born there.

Catherine was born in Robens Housa, Hesse Cassel (now the Prussian Province of Hesse Nassau), Germany, on February 3, 1843. Her father preceded the family to America to establish a home in Vermilion Twp., Erie County, Ohio. The mother, with the rest of the children, came to America early in 1856, in a sailing vessel, which was three months enroute due to severe storms. One of the girls died at sea and was buried there.

They belonged to the Reformed Church in Vermilion, Ohio, and both are buried in the Birmingham, Ohio, cemetery. Nicholas was brought up as a Roman Catholic.

After her husband's death, Catherine lived on their farm alone most of the time until her death of heart attack at 12:30 p.m., December 27, 1910. She wa s able, through the psychic phenomena of automatic handwriting, after going into a trance, to receive messages, and many folks came to see her in their troubles, for which she made no charge. Although she could not write English, only German, yet all the messages she received were written by her in excellent English. At one of the seances, while receiving an answer to question asked by a visitor, the questioner started screaming loudly, the noise so disturbed Catherine in her trance and sudden awakening, that her husband would not allow her to publicly hold meetings, due to her nervous condition after the meeting.

On May 22, 1880, several days of rain stopped, and about 5:30 p.m. on that date Catherine heard a roaring noise coming from the West then noticed a cyclone forming and coming their way. They all got down cellar safely and the funnel took the houseoff its foundations, carried it some distance, then tore it to pieces. The suction made the barn explode outwards. Several other houses and barns were destroyed, and in the nearby Baker's Woods about 100 acres of timber was blown down. Livestock ran around countryside wild and scared. On that day the family was moving into this new house which was destroyed. It was replaced by a third house, a two-story upright with one-story wing and a small lean-to kitchen at rear, with roofless porches at front and rear of the one-story wing. The Compiler remembers the large front yard with its many evergreens, which Nicholas so well liked. There were many old-fashioned flowers, and a large sugar-pear tree on east side of lawn. On the west side of house was always a large assortment of house plants in tin cans, and many a plant slip was given to him by his grandmother. All her folks, and most of her children, all liked flowers.

After Catherine's death in 1910, her son Henry bought the farm and lived there a while, then sold it and bought the "Ren" Harrison farm on Harrison Road, near Birmingham, Ohio, where he has lived ever since.

Both Nicholas and his wife were very good friends of the Hudson Tuttle family on Tuttle Road, in Berlinville, Erie County, Ohio. Hudson Tuttle was noted for his spiritualistic writings and mediumship. His son, Dr. Carl S. Tuttle, for many years a practicing physician in Berlin Heights, Ohio, was also a good friend of the Baatz family. Emma Jane Baatz was named after Hudson Tuttle's wife.

The Baatz children went to school about two miles from home, always walking the distance, and with a steep hill to climb. The first wooden building was built sough of the "Ren" Harrison Farm on Harrison Road, and it burned down and was replaced by the present brick building, Sub-District 11. Several years ago it was abandoned and Henry Baatz bought it.

About the year 1882 Nicholas Jean Baatz[6] came to America from the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, and stayed with his Uncle Nicholas several months. He could only speak French, so he went to school with the Baatz children, starting in the first grade and when school closed for that term, he was reading the third reader and could read and write as good as any of the other children, as he learned fast. The teacher at that time was John Goldsmith. Young

Nicholas[6] was about 21 at time he came to America, was described as having pretty black eyes and very good-looking and was very popular with every one. His uncle in Montana wanted him to come out there to live, so he left Ohio and lived in Montana the rest of his life.

It was in 1885 that James Hamel was in the vicinity of the Baatz home, getting out ship-timber for a concern in Cleveland, Ohio. He begged Nicholas Baatz to board him, his son Charles Hamel, John Short, and a man named Lowery, who helped James Hamel. As James Hamel was of French-Canadian descent, and could speak, read and write French, it helped him in getting board at the Baatz home. It was then that Lucy Nellie Baatz met Charles Augustus Hamel, son of James, they became engaged, and were married on November 24, 1887.

CHILDREN:

EMMA JANE
b. Aug. 27, 1861, Berlin Twp., Erie Co., O.
d. Sept. 28, 1942, Canton, O.
m. Feb. 2, 1882, Christian Henry Koppenhafer, Jr.
b. Sept. 15, 1859, in Germany.
d. Aug. 5, 1930, in Sandusky, O. of paralytic stroke.
Children: George Albert; Bertha; Charley; Katherine Viola; Bessie; Edna; Floyd.
He kept a grocery and general merchandise store, and at times lived in Huron, Lorain, Amherst, and Shinrock, O.
(See Koppenhafer genealogy.)

36. GEORGE
b. Sept. 25, 1863, Berlin Twp., Erie Co., O.
d. Jan. 4, 1932, at 4:30 p.m., in Florence, O.
m. Oct. 7, 1884, to Fannie L. Squire.
b. May 21, 1864.
d. Sept. 16, 1911, Florence, O.
Children: Walter George; Katherine L.; Henry Wesley; Ella M.
He was a farmer, and also done carpenter work.

MARY BARBARA
b. Dec. 14, 1865, Berlin Twp., Erie Co., O.
d. Aug. 18, 1947, Vermilion, Erie Co., O., of stroke.
1st. m. Feb. 19, 1885, Melvin J. Squire
b. May 22, 1863, Florence Twp., Erie Co., O.
d. March 6, 1904, Bays, Wood County, O.
2nd. m. , Perry Fast
b.
d.
Divorced.
3rd. m. Feb. 24, 1925, to Fred Biggs.
b.
d.
Divorced, and name of Squire restored.
Children, 1st m.; Clifford Alva; Katie M.; Melvin Charley.
No children by other two marriages.
(See Squire genealogy.)

CHILDREN:

Lucy Nellie — b. Oct. 30, 1867, Florence Twp., Erie Co.,O.
d.
m. Nov. 24, 1887, Charles Augustus Hamel, Amherst, O.
b. March 12, 1866, Amherst, Lorain Co., O.
d. Feb. 9, 1939, Amherst, Ohio, of stroke.
Children: Claude Charles; Florence Lucy; Floyd Arthur; Bessie Mary.
(See Hamel genealogy)

37. HENRY — b. Nov. 17, 1869, Florence Twp., Erie Co., O.
d.
1st m. April 10, 1900, to Amelia Goodwin.
b.
d.
Divorced.
2nd m. April 1, 1925, Mrs. Ella Phoebe Fray.
b. April 1, 1869, Brantford, Canada.
d. August 22, 1938, Vermilion, O.
They separated in 1936.
His first wife remarried.
His second wife is buried in Ridgehill Memorial Park, Amherst, Ohio. She was a member of the Congregational Church in Vermilion, O., and had a son Morton by a previous marriage.
By his first marriage, Henry had: Warren Elmer; Nelson.
No children by second marriage.

MARGARETHA — b. Jan. 28, 1872, Florence Twp., Erie Co., O.
d. Feb. 24, 1936, at 8:30 p.m., of cancer.
m. Oct. 19, 1890, William Eugene Cornell.
b. Sept. 20, 1864, Berlin Twp., Erie Co., O.
d. June 18, 1937.
They had no children.
Both are buried in Maple Grove Cemetery, Axtel, Erie Co., O.
Margaretha was named after her grandmother Frohlich's sister, who married Andrew Adams.
William Eugene Cornell was the son of Leonard & Elizabeth (Burdue) Cornell. Surname originally was said to have been "Cornwall".
Their farm was on the Telegraph Road between Birmingham and Florence, Ohio, where they lived all their life.

JOHN — b. Feb. 27, 1874, Florence Twp., Erie Co., O.
d. Oct. 10, 1896, of quick consumption, at 4:30 p.m.
Unmarried.

Nicholas Baatz, cont.

CHILDREN:

KARL — b. May 1, 1876, Florence Twp., Erie Co., O.
d. Jan. 21, 1879, of croup.
Named after his father's brother.

PETER — b. April 19, 1878, Florence Twp., Erie Co., O.
d. April 19, 1878, stillborn.
Named after his father's brother.

KARL NATHAN — b. March 28, 1879, Florence Twp., Erie Co., O.
d. April 16, 1879, of whooping cough.
He was the second child to be named after his father's brother.

38. WILLIAM — b. July 12, 1880, Florence Twp., Erie Co., O.
d. March 26, 1914, in Toledo, O., of consumption.
Unmarried.

ROSA EDITH — b. April 2, 1883, Florence Twp., Erie Co., O.
d.
m. March 26, 1903, Charles Adam Lang.
b. Dec. 20, 1880, Vermilion, Erie Co., O.
d. Feb. 3, 1939, Vermilion, O.
No children.
After the death of her sister Alice Caroline, they took her children, Gladys Katherine Kuhl and Edith Mae Kuhl, and brought them up as their own.
Charles LANG's parents were born in Germany. He was a farmer and dairyman in Vermilion, O. on W. Lake Road.
Both he and his wife were members of the Vermilion Grange.
In the Spring of 1927 they removed from the Baumhart farm, west of Vermilion, O., where he worked for many years, to their own 46-acre farm down the road a ways, the land having been willed to them by Mr. Baumhart when he died, for faithful service. In the Fall of 1926 they built a new house on the farm and a large barn was built later. In May 1940, the Lang Dairy became the Wikel Dairy.

ALICE CAROLINE — b. June 8, 1887, Florence Twp., Erie Co., O.
d. Jan. 28, 1919, double pneumonia, after attack of flu.
m. Feb. 14, 1906, Charles Fred Kuhl
b. Mch. 30, 1880, Vermilion Twp., Erie Co., O.
d. Mch. 17, 1950, in Elyria, O.
Children: Boy, stillborn, and unnamed; Gladys Catherine; Edith Mae.
Charles married twice more.

Nicholas Baatz, cont.

CHILDREN:

SUSANNA b. June __, 1891, Florence Twp., Erie Co., O.
Stillborn.
She was named after her father's sister.

6. NICHOLAS JEAN BAATZ[6] - John[2] - Gerard[1].

Born in Haller, Canton of Echternach, Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, on July 11, 1861; died in Great Falls, Montana, on October 28, 1939, age 78. Buried in Calvary Cemetery, Great Falls, Montana.

He was married about the year 1897 to Marie E. Zimmerman, in Great Falls, Montana. She was born in _____ on _____ and died in _____ about 1936, age 73. There were no children by this marriage.

Nicholas came to America from the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg about the year 1882, and lived with his uncle Nicholas Baatz on his farm in Florence Township, Erie County, Ohio, near Birmingham, O. He stayed all winter and attended the small country school on the Harrison Road near Birmingham, starting in the first grade and going thru all the grades that winter, having learned fast. He then went to Montana where some Baatz relatives lived, and settled there. A letter from him dated December 5, 1896, states he was engaged to be married; that he had returned to Great Falls, Montana, after twice losing everything he had; and that he was going to start over for the third time. He did then acquire considerable wealth, but lost most of it in the 1930 depression, and died almost penniless. Prior to 1917 he built a brick block in Great Falls, Montana, and opened and operated a saloon and rectifying plant; he was also active in the real estate business. In 1896 he was in business as "Nick Baatz & Company, St. Louis Bottling Works, Great Falls, Montana".

<u>CHILD</u> (Adopted)

10. FRANK b.
d.
m.
b.
d.
In 1918 Nicholas stated Frank was a child of some member of his wife's family (Zimmerman).

7. JAMES JOHN BAATZ[7] - John[2] - Gerard[1].

Born in Haller, Canton of Echternach, Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, on August 2, 1867; died in Great Falls, Montana, on November 12, 1937, age 70. Buried in Calvary Cemetery, Great Falls, Montana.

He came to America from the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg in _____.

On October 27, 1893, he married, first, Elizabeth von Bank, in Great Falls, Montana, born in _____ on _____, and died in _____ on _____. No children.

He married, second, on _____ to Marie Gregg, born in _____ on _____, and died on _____

CHILDREN: (2d marriage)

ANNA J	b. Oct. 10, 1897, Great Falls, Mont. d. In 1938 living in Great Falls, Mont. In 1946 she owned Lot 10, Block 423, in Great Falls, Mont. Some data received from European relatives indicated she became a Nun.
JAMES LOUIS	b. May 17, 1904, Great Falls, Mont. d. June 2, 1908, age 4, " " Buried in Calvary Cemetery, Great Falls, Mont.

8. FRANCIS JOHN BAATZ[8] - John[2] - Gerard[1].

Born in Haller, Canton of Echternach, Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, on December 4, 1905; died in _____on_____

He came to America from the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, in ____.

On _____he married Ethel Margaret Monroe, of Chotian, Montana, born in _____on December 29, 1904, and died in _____on _____

CHILDREN: (Born in Great Falls, Mont.)

13.	FRANCIS J., Jr.	b. August 15, 1925. d. m. b. d.
14.	MARTIN N	b. December 14, 1926. d. m. b. d.
15.	Boy, name unknown.	b. October 12, 1932 d. m. b. d.

9. HENRY BAATZ[3] - John[2] - Gerard[1].

Born in _____, Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, on _____; died in _____ on _____. He came to America in _____ and when last heard from was living in Seattle, Washington.

On _____ married to _____, born on _____ died on _____

CHILDREN:

Names unknown.

10. FRANK BAATZ[10] - (Adopted son)

Born in _____ on _____ and died in _____ on. When last heard from was living in Great Falls, Montana.

Nicholas Baatz[6], when visiting relatives in the U. S. during World War I, stated that Frank was adopted and he was a son of one of his wife's (Zimmerman) family. No further data as to birth date, etc. was ever obtained. The Compiler received a letter from him from Simms, Montana, dated August 12, 1938, giving what information he knew about the Baetz family, but gave nothing about himself.

CHILDREN:

Names unknown.

36. GEORGE BAATZ[36] - Nicholas[5] - Gerard[1].

Born in Berlin Twp., Erie County, Ohio, on September 25, 1863; died of pneumonia on his farm on Main Road in Florence Twp., Erie County, Ohio, near Florence, on January 4, 1932. Buried in the Birmingham, Ohio, cemetery.

On October 7, 1884, married, in Sandusky, Ohio, Fannie L. Squire, daughter of Wesley and Ella G. (Rowland) Squire, of Clyde, Ohio. She was born on May 21, 1864, and died on September 16, 1911, of hemmorhage. Buried in the Birmingham, Ohio, cemetery. She was a member of the Methodist Church in Florence, and was organist for many years. Her brother, Melvin Squire, married Mary Barbara Baatz, a sister of her husband, George Baatz.

Previous to moving to Florence, Ohio, they had lived on a farm near Vermilion, O. They lived on the farm on Main Road near Florence, Ohio, most of their lives.

CHILDREN:

42. WALTER GEORGE
b. Sept. 2, 1885, Axtel, Erie Co., O.
d. July 30, 1937, 4:30 pm., Ridgeville, O. of stroke.
1st.m. April 24, 1909, Agnes Warren
b. Dec. 12, 1880
d. Nov. 20, 1932, of cancer.
2nd.m. , to Dolly _____
b.
d.
Children, 1st m.; Lenora Viola; Irving Walter; Bernard Norman; Raymond Charles.
No children second marriage.

KATHERINE L
b. Jan. 25, 1891
d.
m. Sept. 1, 1908, Raphael Kinnie Tisdale.
b. Jan. 2, 1888, Vermilion Twp., Erie Co., O.
d.
Children: Clara Louisa; Evelyn Carrie; William James; Frances May.
(See Tisdale genealogy)

43. HENRY WESLEY
b. April 22, 1887, Florence Twp., Erie Co., O.
d. March 2, 1951
m. Dec. 22, 1934, Ruth M. Klady
b. Oct. 6, 1904
d.
Child: Richard Eugene.
In 1948 were living in Collins, Ohio.

George Baatz´¯, cont.

CHILDREN:

ELLA M. b. Jan. 21, 1893, Vermilion, Erie Co., O.
d.
1st.m. April 4, 1910, Rozelle E. Derby
b. Nov. 27, 1888.
d.
Divorced Sept. 15, 1919.
2nd.m. Jan. 22, 1921, to Anton W. Reising.
b. Jan. 22, 1896
d.
Children, 1st m.; Genevieve R., who md. James O. Meredith, and had dau. Janice; Edward R.; Louise E. These children (Derby) were adopted and took the surname of Reising.
No children second marriage.
They have lived on Main Road, near Florence, in Florence Twp., Erie Co., O. for many years.
(See Reising genealogy)

57. HENRY BAATZ[7] - Nicholas[5] - Gerard[1].

Born on a farm in Florence Twp., Erie County, Ohio, on November 17, 1869; died in _____on _____. In 1952 still living on his farm on Harrison Road near Birmingham, O.

Married, first, on April 10, 1900, at Mrs. Julia Denman's, in Wakeman, Ohio, by Rev. H. A. Rupert, to Amelia Goodwin, of Michigan, born on April 29, 1882; died on _____. He divorced her on February 10, 1913, and she afterwards married a William P. Arnold.

Married, second, on April 1, 1925, in Berlin Heights, Erie Co., Ohio, to Mrs. Ella Phoebe Fray, born in Brantford, Canada, on April 1, 1869; died on Aug. 22, 1938, in Vermilion, Ohio, and buried in Ridgehill Memorial Park, Amherst, Ohio. They separated in 1936. She was a member of the Congregational Church in Vermilion, Ohio, and had a son Morton by a previous marriage.

CHILDREN: (1st m.)

45. WARREN ELMER b. Jun e 12, 1901, Florence Twp., Erie Co., O.
d.
1st.m. Dec. __, 1932, Genevieve (Caswell) Holler.
b.
d.
Divorced, and their only child, Jean Lorraine, was awarded to him by the Court.
2nd.m. Sept. 28, 1942, Mrs. Ernestine ( ) Towns.
b.
d.
Children, 2d. m.: Alene Olivia; Kenneth Warren; Linda Sue.
He lived with his father on the farm on Harrison Road, near Birmingham, O.
His second wife had a boy by a previous marriage.

NELSON b. Dec. 14, 1902, Florence Twp., Erie Co., O.
d. May 20, 1903, " "

38. WILLIAM BAATZ[38] - Nicholas[5] - Gerard[1].

Born on the Baatz Farm in Florence Twp., Erie County, Ohio, near Birmingham, O., on July 12, 1880, fifty days after the tornado destroyed their home on May 22, 1880. The family escaped by getting into the cellar. He was the family scrapegoat, and if anything had to be done it was "1st Willie do it". During his younger days, while playing around a hay rake, he suddenly raised his head under the upraised prongs of the rake and one of the prongs penetrated the base of his skull. In later years he was not exactly normal, then, at age of 19 on August 14, 1899, he was committed to the Toledo State Hospital, Toledo, Ohio, his uncle, M. J. Squire, of Bays, Ohio, being the correspondent. The diagnosis was "Adolescent Insanity". William died there of consumption on March 26, 1914, and is buried in the Birmingham, Ohio, cemetery. During the Spanish-American War (1898) he walked to Sandusky, Ohio, and tried to enlist, but was turned down because of a bad cold he had.

He never married, was quiet and studious, as the Compiler remembers him. He was a voracious reader, and of all things, wanted an education most of all, but it was out of the question in those days. In an old McGuffey's Electic Second Reader used by him in school, in the year 1896, he signed his name "William Guietha Saint Baatz".

42. WALTER GEORGE BAATZ - George - Nicholas - Gerard .

Born on a farm in Axtel, Erie County, Ohio, on September 2, 1885; died in Ridgeville, Lorain County, Ohio, on July 30, 1937, at 4:30 p.m. of a stroke. Funeral held in the Congregational Church in Ridgeville, Ohio, and buried in the nearby cemetery. He was a member of the Congregational Church in Ridgeville. He operated a garage there for a while, then worked as a mechanic in The National Tube Company, Lorain, Ohio.

He married, first, on April 24, 1909, in Berlin Heights, Erie County, Ohio, to Agnes Ellen Warren, born on December12, 1880; died in Ridgeville, Ohio, on November 20, 1932, of cancer.

He married, second, on _____ to Dolly _____, born on _____ and died on _____. No children by this marriage.

CHILDREN: (1st m.)

LENORA VIOLA
b. May 8, 1910, Florence, Erie Co., Ohio.
d.
1st m. , Charles F. Wottring, Jr.
b.
d.
She was divorced on grounds of neglect, on June 24, 1942, and had her maiden name restored.
2nd m. , Edward R. Flanagan.
b.
d.
In 1949 applied for a divorce on charges of cruelty.
Children, 1st or 2nd m. not known.

48. IRVING WALTER
b. May 27, 1912, Ridgeville, Lorain Co., O.
d.
1st m. Sept. 10, 1945, in Ashford, England, to Bridget
b. 1916 J. _____
d.
2nd m. , to Elizabeth _____
b.
d.
He served in World War II. After his return his first wife arrived from England on July 2, 1946, and shortly after he was granted a divorce on account of neglect.
Children: Not known.

49. BERNARD NORMAN
b. March 9, 1915, Ridgeville, Lorain Co., O.
d.
m.
b.
d.

RAYMOND CHARLES
b. July 3, 1917, Ridgeville, Lorain Co., O.
d. July 3, 1918, " " "

43. HENRY WESLEY BAATZ - George - Nicholas - Gerard .

Born in Florence Twp., Erie County, Ohio, on April 22, 1887; died in _____ Erie County, Ohio, on March 2, 1951.

On December 22, 1934, married Ruth M. Klady, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Klady of Florence Twp., Erie County, Ohio, born October 6, 1904, and died on _____

They lived in Collins, Erie County, Ohio, for some time.

CHILDREN:

51. RICHARD EUGENE b.
d.
m.
b.
d.

45. WARREN ELMER BAATZ - Henry - Nicholas - Gerard .

Born on a farm near Birmingham, Florence Twp., Erie County, Ohio, on June 12, 1901, weighing 4# at birth. Died in _____ on _____

Married, first, on December __, 1932, to Mrs. Genevieve (Caswell) Holler, born on _____ and died on _____. He divorced her on _____ and was given custody of their only child, Jean Lorraine. His wife was a Roman Catholic.

Married, second, on September 28, 1942, to Mrs. Ernestine (_____) Towns, born on _____; died on _____. She had a boy by her first marriage.

In 1952 they were living with his father on his farm on Harrison Road, Florence Twp., Erie County, Ohio, near Birmingham, Ohio.

CHILDREN: (1st m.)

JEAN LORRAINE
b. October 13, 1933
d.
m. July 5, 1952, James R. Ryan.
b.
d.
She took up nursing and graduated in _____.
Married in St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church in Sandusky, Ohio.
He attended St. Mary's High School, Sandusky, O.

CHILDREN: (2nd m.)

ALENE OLIVIA
b. Sept. 22, 1946, Florence Twp., Erie Co., O.
d.
m.
b.
d.
She has blue eyes.

50. KENNETH WARREN
b. 11 July 1948, Florence Twp, Erie Co., O.
d.
m.
b.
d.
He has blue eyes.

LINDA SUE
b. June 22, 1950, Florence Twp., Erie Co., O.
d.
m.
b.
d.
She has blue eyes.

48. IRVING WALTER BAATZ[48] - Walter George[42] - Nicholas[5] - Gerard[1].

Born in Ridgeville, Lorain County, Ohio, on May 27, 1912; died in _____on _____. He served in World War II.

On September 10, 1946, in Ashford, England, he married Bridget J. _____, born on _____1916, and died on _____. After his return to America she arrived from England on July 2, 1947. Shortly after he was granted a divorce from her on charges of neglect.

On _____married to Elizabeth _____born on _____and died on _____.

On a tax notice in 1952 is shown "Baatz, Irving W. and Elizabeth as owning Lot 42, in Brownheld, Ohio, .77 acres, valued at $1,050.00.

2009801

CHILDREN: (1st m.)

None.

CHILDREN: (2nd m.)

Not known.

49. BERNARD NORMAN BAATZ[49] - Walter George[42] - Nicholas[5] - Gerard[1].

Born inRidgeville, Lorain County, Ohio, on March 9, 1915; died in _____on _____.

51. RICHARD EUGENE BAATZ[51] - Henry Wesley[43] - George[36] - Nicholas[5] - Gerard[1].

Born in _____, Erie County, Ohio, on _____; died in _____ on _____.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

BATZ - BAATZ FAMILY BIBLIOGRAPHY

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2. Bible records of Mrs. Lucy Nellie (Baatz) Hamel, Amherst, Ohio. (1891).

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16. The Encyclopedia Britannica, 14th Ed., Vol. 3.

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19. International College of Heraldry, Archives of French and American Families, Comte G. de Morant, 35, avenue de Segur, Paris VII, France.

20. Drawings by A. DeBatz in Louisiana, 1732-1735 (With plates). By David I. Bushnell, Jr. (Pub. #2925, Smithsonian Misc. Coll., Vol. 80, #5).

21. Plan of a church in New Orleans. A. DeBatz. Original is now in the National Archives, Paris. Dates New Orleans, July 29, 1732.

22. Petition to sell a piece of land in New Orleans. A. De-Batz. Original now in the Louisiana State Museum, New Orleans. Dated N.O., Jan. 24, 1735, numbered 5202.

23. Marriage contract, witnessed by DeBatz. Original now in the Louisiana State Museum, New Orleans, dated N.O., April 30, 1735, numbered 5294.

24. Two maps, redrawn by deBatz from sketches by Indians, were reproduced in the Journal de la Societe des Americanistes de Paris, Nouvelle Serie, Tome XII, Fasc. 1, Paris, 1921. Now in the National Archives, Paris. Dated Mobile, Sept. 7, 1737.

25. The Huguenots: Their Settlements, Churches, and Industries in England and Ireland. By Samuel Smiles. (1868) (See p. 398).

26. Marie Antoinette. The Road to the Guillotine. By Stefan Zweig. (See pp. 385, 389, 401).

27. Baedeker's "Southern France", 1914.

APPENDIX

ALEXANDER de BATZ.

Born in _____ on _____; died in _____ on _____

Married in _____ on _____ to Jeanne Ricarde, born in _____ on _____

They were natives of Montaterre, in Picardy, Diocese of Beauvaise, France. Migrated from France to New Orleans, La. in ____. They were at Acolapissa Village, on the Mississippi River above New Orleans on April 15, 1732; in the Natchez Country on May 13, 1732; in New Orleans June 22 and July 29, 1732; in New Orleans, Jan. 24 and April 30, 1735; in Mobile, Alabama, Sept. 7, 1737.

It appears he was an architect or engineer, and may have been connected with the military forces in France, then stationed in Louisiana.

In addition to "Drawings by A. de Batz In Louisiana, 1732-1735" (Smithsonian Misc. Coll., Vol. 80, #5)* the following bear his signature:

Plan of a church in New Orleans.
Original drawing now in the National Archives, Paris, dated New Orleans, July 29, 1732.
Petition to sell a piece of land in New Orleans, original now in the Louisiana State Museum, New Orleans, dated New Orleans, Jan. 24, 1735 (#5202).
Marriage contract witnessed by de Batz. Original in Louisiana State Museum, New Orleans. Dated New Orleans April 30, 1735 (#5294).
Two maps, redrawn by de Batz, from sketches by Indians, were reproduced in Journal de la Societe des Americanistes de Paris, Nouvelle Series, Tome XIII, Fasc. 1, Paris, 1921. The two drawings are now in the National Arwhives, Paris. Dated Mobile, Sept. 7, 1737.

CHILDREN:

ADRIEN de BATZ b.
d.
m. Oct. 27, 1736, New Orleans, La. to _____
b.
d.
He was a Master Mason.

* Copy in private library of Mr. C. C. Hamel, Amherst, O.

BAATZ, Christian Mark - Christian Luke - Christian.

Born in _____ on _____; died in _____ on _____

Married in _____ on _____ to _____, born in _____ on _____; died in _____ on _____

In 1942 she was a Reader-Editor of the Womens' Home Companion, and they were living in Phalanx Station, Ohio.*

CHILDREN:

CHRISTIAN, Jr.	b.
	d.
	m.
	b.
	d.
PEGGY	b.
	d.
	m.
	b.
	d.
(girl)	b.
	d.

*She wouldnt furnish any dates, nor would any of the people she referred the Compiler to.

RECORDS IN THE GERMAN BIBLE OF MRS. CATHERINE (FROHLICH) BAATZ.
Bible dated 1859

BIRTHS:

Emma Baatz, August 27, 1861.
George Baatz, Sept. 25, 1863.
Mary Baatz, Dec. 14, 1865.
Lucy Baatz, Oct. 30, 1867.
Henry Baatz, Nov. 17, 1869.
Margaretha Baatz, Jan. 28, 1872.
John Baatz, Feb. 27, 1874.
Karl Baatz, May 1, 1876.
Peter Baatz, April 19, 1878 (stillborn)
Karl Nathan Baatz, March 28, 1879
William Baatz, July 12, 1880.
Rosa Baatz, April 2, 1883
Alice Caroline Baatz, June 8, 1887.
Susie Baatz, 1891 (stillborn)

John Frohlich, Sept. 29, 1849
Warren Elmer Baatz, June 12, 1901 (weighed 4#).
Nelson Baatz, Dec. 14, 1902.
Mrs. Nicholas Baatz, Feb. 3, 1843, Robens Housa, Germany. Was not quite 14 years old when she came from Germany. Came over in January; was 60 days coming over.

MARRIAGES:

Emma, Feb. 2, 1882.
George, Oct. 7, 1884.
Mary, Feb. 19, 1885.
Lucy, Nov. 24, 1887.
Margaretha, Oct. 19, 1890
Caroline, Feb. 14, 1906.
Mr. Chas. Lang and Rosa Baatz were married Thursday eve, Marc h 26, 1903, by Rev. A. G. Rupert.
Nicholas Baatz and Catherine Frohlich got married Sept. 2, 1860 before Rev. Job Fish of Berlin Heights, Ohio.
Henry Baatz and Miss Amelia Goodman of Michigan, were married at Mrs. Julia Denmans, April 19, 1900.

DEATHS:

March 13, __, Lue Nieding's baby died; buried on Monday.
Emmas baby died June 11, 1897.
Katie M. Squire died Aug. 12, 1896, at half past 3 in the morning.
John Baatz died Oct. 10, 1896, at half past four in the afternoon.
Catherine Baatz died Tuesday, Dec. 27, 1910, at 12:30 p.m.
Nicholas Baatz died June 14, 1903, on Sunday, age 74, was buried Wednesday June 17, 1903.
Karl Nathan died April 16, 1879.
Karl Baatz died Jan. 21, 1879
Charlie Fisher died Feb. 1, 1906, at Kentucky.

DEATHS (cont.)

Uncle N. Fisher died Jan. __, 1905.
Caroline died Jan. 28, 1919.
George Baatz died Jan. 4, 1932, at 4:30 p.m.
Margaret (Baatz) Cornell died Feb. 24, 1936, at 8:30 p.m.
John Kuhl died Jan. 11, 1906.
Will Cornell died June 18, 1937.
Walter Baatz, July 30, 1937.
George Frohlich, Feb. 23, 1871 (written in German)
Anna Christina Frohlich, Jan. 24, 1892.

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MISCELLANEOUS DATA IN CONNECTION WITH THE BATZ - BAATZ FAMILY IN FRANCE.

BATZ, town of, in the Department of Loire Inferieure, near St. Nazaire. It is a small country town, with salt marshes. Famous for the quaint costumes and singular customs of the people, who are possibly of Saxon stock. Nearly all are "paludiers", or workers in the salt marshes. To get there, take the road from St. Nazaire to Le Croisic and Escoublac.

ISLE OF BATZ, off the northern coast of France. It protects the little harbor of Roscoff from the northwest gales. Nearby, on the mainland of France, is the port of Roscoff, where Mary Queen of Scots landed in 1548, at the age of 5, on her way to be betrothed to the Dauphin Francis. Prince Charles Edward Stuart also landed there after escaping from Scotland.

MIREPOIX, Department of Arriege, France. It is a pleasant town on the Hers, once the seat of a Bishop. The De Mirepoix branch of the Batz family lived there.

AURILLAC, Department of Cantal, France. Altitude 2070 ft. On the Jordanne. It is the capitol of the department. Baron Jean Pierre de Batz was given command of this department in 1816. In August 1816 he went to Aurillac, his headquarters, to represent the king. He lost his command of the department in 1821.

PAU, Department of Basses Pyrennes. Altitude 670 ft. It is the old capital of Bearn, now that of the Department of Basses-Pyrennes. It is on the right bank of the Gave de Pau. The city sprang up around the castle of the Viscounts of Bearn, built about the 10th century. It was rebuilt in the 14th century, but altered since, and restored in the 19th century.

The Baron Jean Pierre de Batz attended Pau University.

TARBES, Department of Haute Pyrenees, France. Altitude 995 ft. Is is the capital of the department, and lies in a rich plain on the left bank of the Adour.

AUCH, Department of Gers, France. It is the ancient capital of Gascony, now that of the Gers Department. It lies on a steep hill rising from the Gers. It was once the capital of the Ausci, and prospered under the Romans. Since the 19th century, it has been the seat of Archbishops.

NERAC, Departmen t of Lot and Garonne, France. A pretty place on the Baise. It was often the residence of the Court of Navarre, in the 16th century, before the accession of Henry IV to the throne of France. It was taken and dismantled by Louis XIII, as a Calvanist town, and it lost all its importance. Only a part of the 15th century castle remains. Outside the town, near the Baise, is the picturesque ruined Chateau de Nazareth.

TARTAS, Department of Landes, previous to 1643, in the Province of Gascogne. The Baron Jean Pierre de Batz was born there on January 26, 1754.

BANNERET KNIGHT. Such a knight could lead his vassels under his own banner, hence ranking title to such a knight. It is now extinct. It was used in the crusades.

MISCELLANEOUS DATA (cont.)

D'ALBRET, Department of Landes, previous to 1643, in the Province of Gascogne. At the time of the French Revolution, Baron Jean Pierre de Batz was Grand Seneschal of the Duchy of Albret.

Arnaud, Knight, Lord de Batz, who was living in 1160 A.D., married Regie d'Albret, and was the first known ancestor of the Batz - Baatz Family.

Alain d'Albret was Lord of Bearn in 1486 A.D.

In 1461 the south of France groaned under the tyranny of the Counts of Albret, Foix and Armagnac, the feudal system being the cause of so much trouble.

In 1495 A.D. the Sire d'Albret betrayed the Bretons and sold Charles VIII the City of Nantes, of which he was Governor.

Henry of Navarre was descended in a direct line from Robert de Clermont, fifth son of St. Louis. He became Henry IV of France. His mother was Jeanne d'Albret, a very pious woman.

- - - -

On 15 June 1584 the Duke of Alencon, Henry's younger brother, died. Neither Francis II nor Charles IX had left any issue, and Henry III was childless, and with him the race of Valois became extinct. The next heir to the throne of France was the young King of Navarre, Henry.

The Roman Catholics opposed the assension of the throne by Henry of Navarre. Pope Sixtus V fulminated against him ina Papal Bull. Henry decided not to put up with it and started building his army and wrote his friends to come and help him get the throne, among these friends was the Baron Manaud de Batz III, and the letter is as follows:

> "Monsieur, they have surrounded me like a beast of the chase, and think that they will take me by the net. For my part, I intend to pass through them or over them. I have chosen my good men, and one them is my mower. My mower, put wings to your best beast. I have told Montespan that he will have to break the wind of his - why? Thou shalt know at Nerac. Hurry, run, come, fly; such is the order of your master and the prayer of your friend,
>
> HENRY."

SEIGNEURIE D'ALBRET

(The d'Albrets and the Dukes of Gascogny, in later years, merged into the Aquitaine lines.)

Amanjeu I, Chevalier, Sire or Vicomte d' Albret; living in 1050 A.D. = _____

Amanjeu II, Chevalier, Sire d'Albret, Crusader in 1096. Arms - a la Salle des Croisades du Palais de Versailles. (Bearn) = _____

Amanjeu III, Chevalier, Sire d'Albret; living in 1130. = _____

Bernard I, Chevalier, Sire d'Albret, living in 1140. = _____

Amanjeu IV, Chevalier, Sire d'Albret, "qui testa in 1209, et laissa d'Almodie d' Angouleme." (1174-1209) = _____

Amanjeu V, Chevalier, Sire d'Albret (1209-1255) "laissa d' Assalide de Tartas." = _____

Amanjeu VI, Chevalier, Sire d'Albret (1255-1270) tr. in 1272, laissa pour fils de Marthe de Bordevrux. = _____

1

d'Albret.

(1)

Bernard Ezy I, Chevalier, Sire d'Albret, (1270-1281). = Jeanne de Lusignan, dau. Hugues, Comte de la Marche & of Fougeres.

Amanjeu d'Albret VII, (1298-1324); Chevalier. Sgr. of Varennes Sire d'Albret, after death of his brother. Md. in 1288. In Dec. 1253 he was pardoned by king of all transgressions when he came to the king's peace. = Rose du Bourg, Dame de Vertheuil. Bourg was once the capital of Bresse, & now that of the Dept. of Aine. Vertheuil has a fine 12th century church.

athe 1281-295)

Isabelle (1295-1298) *(1) * Bernard VI (1285-1319, of Armagnac. = (2) Cecile of Rodez. Rodez was ancient capital of Rutenl, & later of Rouergue.

Contined in d'Armagnac line.

arthe d'Armagnac (2) = au. Bertrand, omte d'Armagnac Cecile, Comtesse e Rodez. Md. in 321.

Bremond, or Bernard Ezi II (1324-1358). Chevalier, Sire d'Albret, Vicomte de Tartas. Md. 1st in 1318. In 1348 the frightful plague known as Plague of Florence hit France and one-third of people died. = (1) Isabella of Gironde. d. while in infancy.

Bernard d'Albret, Chevalier, Sgr. de Vertheuil, tige des Sgrs. de Vertheuil, dont sortis les Comtes de Miossens, dont le dernier, Cesar d'Albret, Chevalier, Comte de Miossens, devint Marechal de France in 1653 et mourut in 1676, ne laissant qu'une fille. Avec lui s'Eteignit le nom d'Albret.

Arnaud-Amanjeu (1358-1401), Sire d'Albret Vicomte de Tartas, Grand Chamberlain of France in 1382; died in 1401; Md. in 1368. He md. after deserting the Black Prince, & the Prince did not like this marriage. = Marguerite of Bourbon, dau. of Pierre I, Duc de Bourbon & Isabelle de Valois.

Bernard d'Albret Chevalier, sgr. of Sainte-Bazeille. = d'Helene de Caumont.

(2)

Francois, died in in-

d'Albret

(2)

Charles d'Albret I, (1401-1415), Comte de Dreux, Vicomte de Tartas; Constable of France in 1402; removed in 1411; restored in 1414; commander of army of the King (Charles VI (1368-1422)) and killed in the Battle of Agincourt in 1415, son by Henry V of England. = Marie de Sulli, Dame de Craon, dau. of Louis de Sulli and Isabelle de Craon.

Charles d'Albret II, Sire d'Albret (1415-1471), Comte de Dreux, Vicomte de Tartas; Md. in 1417. He was one of Charles VII's chief commanders. = Anne d'Armagnac, dau of Bertrand VII (Bernard) and Bonne de Berry.

Jean d'Albret, Chevalier, Sire d'Albret, Vicomte de Tartas. = Catherine de Rohan, dau. of d'Alain, Vicomte de Rohan, and Marguerite of Bretagne.

(3)

Charles d'Albret, Chevalier, Sire of St. Bazeille. Beheaded in 1475 pour avoir trahi Pierre, Duc de Bourbon

Marie d'Albret, Comtesse de Dreux. Md. 1456. = Charles de Bourgogne, Comte de Nevers. He was the son of Phillipe de Bourgogne, Comte de Nevers and of Donzy; Md. in 1413 Bonne d'Artois.

Jeanne d'Albret, Md. in 1422. = Arthur de Bretagne, Comte de Richemond.

Armand Amanjou d'Albret, Sire d'Orval; Lt. Genl. in Roussillon. Md. in 1457. = Isabelle de la Tour de Boulogne.

(4)

lbret

(3)

lain d'Albret, Chevalier, = Francoise de Bretagne, Comtesse de Perigord. Dau. Guillaume, Comte de Chatillon & d'Elisabeth de la Tour.
lire d'Albret, Comte de
laure, de Perigord, de
lastres, Vicomte de Limo-
es, de Tartas, etc. Md.
n 1470.

(4)

Jean d'Albret, = Charlotte de Bourgogne.
Sire de Orval.
Md. in 1486.

Marie = Charles de Cleves.
Md. in 1504.

Char- = Odet de Foix, Vicomte de Lautrec.
lotte

Helene = Louis de Cleves, Vicomte d'Auvergne.

n, Chevalier, = Catherine de Foix, Queen of Navarre & Comtesse de Bearn. Dau. Gaston, Prince de Viane et de Madeleine de France.
e d'Albret,
g of Navarre,
te de Foix,
. Died 1516.
in 1484.

Louise = Charles de Croy-Chimai.

Isabelle = Gaston de Foix
Md. in 1494.

Char- = Cesar Borgia, Duc de Valentinois.
lotte

Henry d'Albret, = Marguerite d'Orleans-Angouleme, dau. of Charles de France, Comte d'Angouleme & Louise de Savoie.
Sire d'Albret, King of Navarre, Prince of Bearn, Comte de Foix, etc. Born in 1503; diedin 1555; md. in 1526.

Isabelle de = Rene, Vicomte de Rohan.
Navarre. Md. in 1536.

Jeanne d'Albret, = Antoine de Bourban, Duc de Vendome, etc., son of Charles de Bourbon, Duc de Vendome and de Francoise d'Alencon.
Queen of Navarre, etc. (1555-1572). Born 1528; died 1572

Mary de Medici, (2) = Henry IV, King of Navarre; ascended French throne in 1589. Born 1553; assassinated 1610. 1st King of House of Bourbon. = (1) Marguerite of Valois. b. 1553; d. 1615.

No children

Louis XIII (King of France (1610-1643).

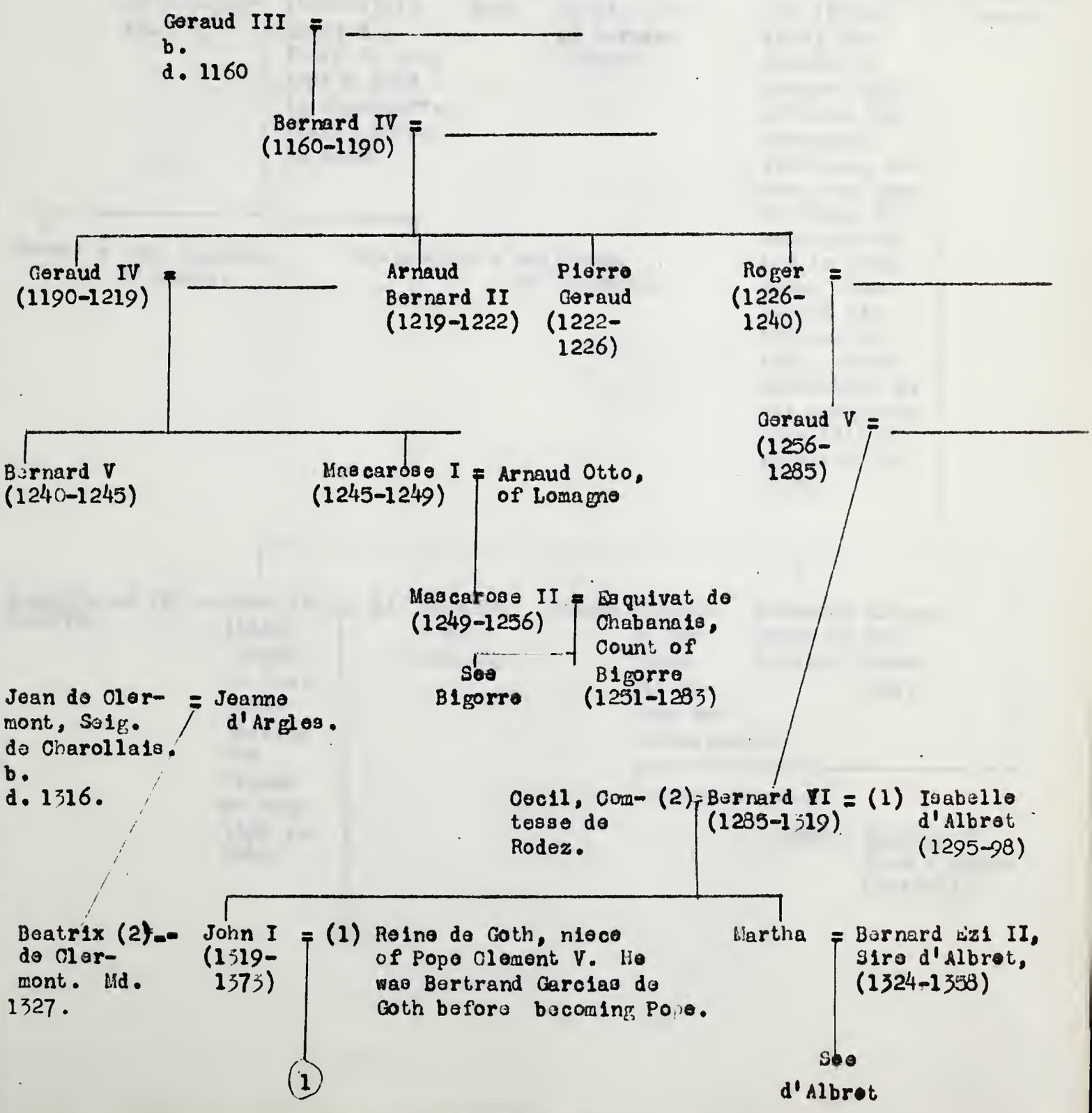
Ancient Counts of Armagnac

Armagnac (Ar-man-yák) is the name derived from the Count of Armagnac, father-in-law of the Duke of Orleans.

This ancient French family claimed to have sprung from a branch of the Merovingian Dynasty, of which Clovis (481-511) was the first king.

As the Batz fief was in the County of Armagnac, and they were of the nobility, and owed allegiance to these counts, it is possible that there were marriages in this family as in the d'Albrets.

Nothing was found of the earlier Dukes preceding Geraud III.



Armagnac.

(1)

Pierre Raymond, of Comminges. = _____

Jean de France, Duc de Berry. = _____

John II (1373-1384) "The Hunchback." = Jeanne of Perigord, Countess of Charolais.

Marguerite of Comminges. = Sir John III (1384-1391) Entered Italy in July 1391 & died in Alexandria, Italy. Buried in Rodez.

A dau. = Charles Visconti, son of Barnabo Visconti.

Sir Bernard VII (1391-1418) Constable of France. His estates incl. Armagnac, Fezensac, Rodez, Lomagne, Pardiac, Fezensaquet & L'Ille Jourdain. Succeeded his brother in 1391. He & about 1600 of his partisans were killed in Paris in 1418. = Bonne of Berry.

Jeanne = Gme. Amanieu d'Albret.

Marguerite = Guillaume of Narbonne.

Isabelle of Navarre. = (2) John IV (1418-1450) He hesitated joining the French or English in 1442. = (1) Blanche of Brittany

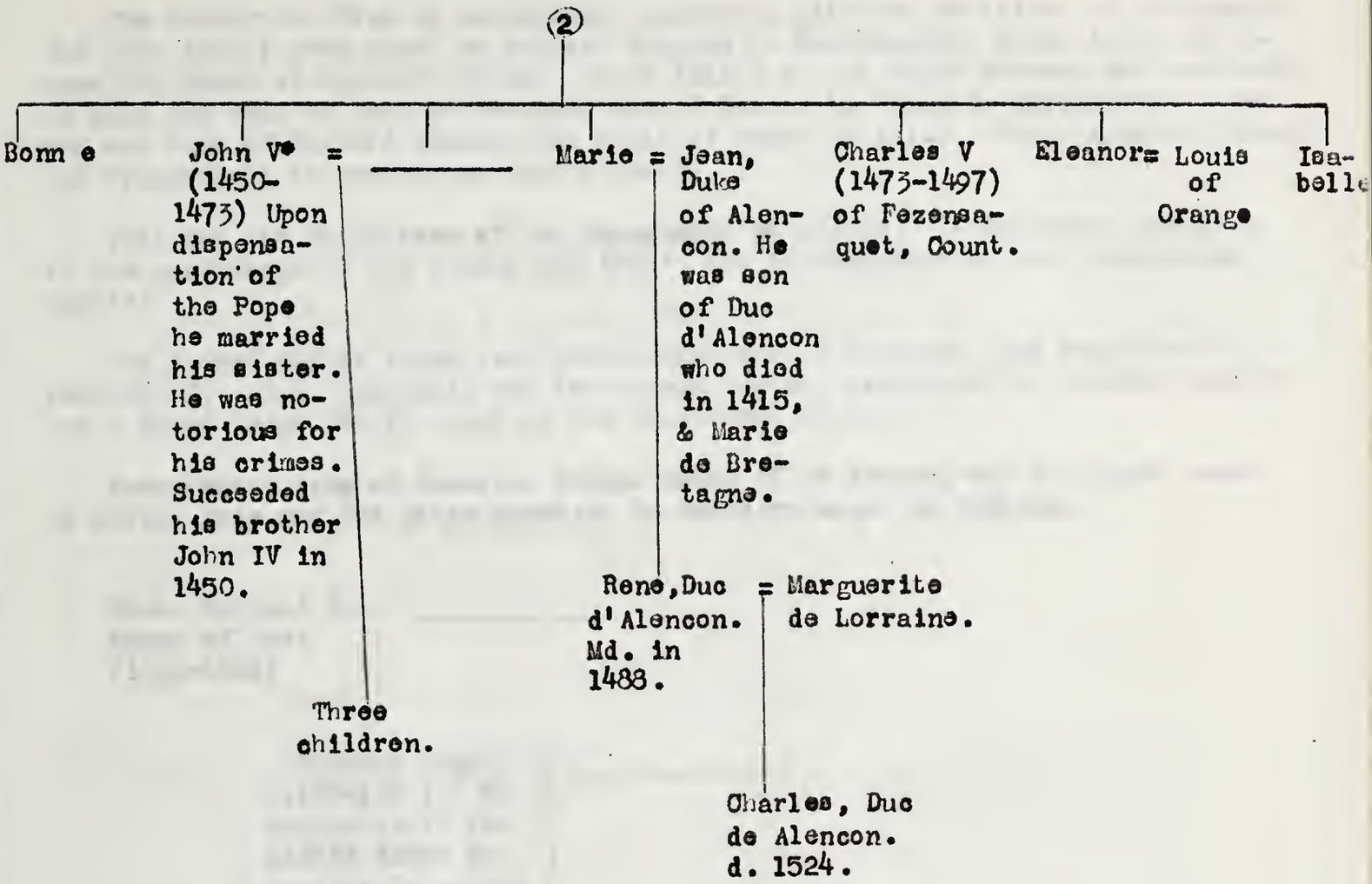
(2)

Bonne = Charles of Orleans. His father was assassinated.

Bernard = Eleanor of Bourbon. Count of Pardiac.

Anne = Charles II, Sire d'Albret (1415-71)

Armagnac.



* According to the American Encyclopedia.

A SKETCH OF THE EARLY COUNTS OF FOIX

The history of Foix is intimately interwoven with the religion of its people. The town itself grew about an oratory founded by Charlemagne, which later on became the Abbey of Saint-Volusien. About 1012 A.D. the first chateau was constructed upon the rock of Foix by Bernard, son of Roge r le Vieux de Carcassone. The son and heir of Bernard assumed the title of Comte de Foix. These counts allowed the Protestants to worship as they pleased.

Foix was the chief town of the Department of Ariege. It is finely situated at the confluence of the Ariege and Arget, and is dominated by its picturesque castle.

The ruined castle looks very picturesque from a distance, and stands on a rock 190 ft. high, and still has two square towers, partly of the twelfth century and a round tower 140 ft. high of the fourteenth century.

When Henry, King of Navarre, became Henry IV of France, and his Court moved to Paris, Foix and the other counties in Gascogny began to decline.

Roger Bernard I, = _____
Count of Foix
(1149-1188)

Raymond Roger, = _____
(1188-1223). He successively resisted Simon de Montfort's attack on his castle during the Albigensian Crusade.

Roger Bernard II, = _____
(1223-1241) In 1229 the countship passed to the Kings of France. The town of Pamiers sprang up around an abbey and castle of the twelfth century, its foundation started by Roger II, & named after the Syrian town of Apamea, in memory of the first Crusade. It suffered from rivalry of Counts of Foix, et al, ravaged by the plague in 1553; in 1628 sacked by Prince de Conde.

(1)

(1)

Roger IV (1241-1265) = _____

Cecelia = Alvaro, son of Count Pons, who died in 1243. Alvaro died 1268. Md. in 1256. This marriage caused a quarrel between Foix & Moncada families. He was credited by Pope with two wives.

Roger Bernard III (1265-1302), Count of Foix. In 1272 Philip the Bold captured the castle bythreatening to blow up the rock on which it stood. = Marguerite de Moncade, dau. of Gaston VII (1229-1290), House of Moncade, and his wife Mathe of Bigorre.

Gaston I, Count of Foix and Bearn (1302-1315). = _____

Gaston II, (1315-1343) = Eleanore of Comminges. Thru this marriage, Foix was allied to Comminges.

Roger Bernard, Viscount of Castelbon & Lord of Moncade. = _____

Roger Bernard.

Sir Peter de Bearn (illegitimate). = _____ She could not get along with him, so she lived with her cousin, the King of Castile. Her father was Count of Biscay.

Sir Ernaut Guillaume. (Illegitimate) = _____

Gaston Phoebus III (legitimate), Count of Foix & Bearn (1343-1391) born 1331. Sir John Froissart, the famous historian, visited him for 12 weeks in 1388 at his castle in Orthes, France. Gaston d. 1391, funeral Oct. 12, 1391, buried at Orthes. Pau sprang up around a castle of the Viscounts of Bearn, built about 10th century and rebuilt by Gaston. He was most brilliant of Foix counts. = Ines (or Agnes) sister of King of Navarre.

Peter (illegitimate)

Adrienne (Illegitimate)

(2)

(2)

Gaston IV. He was as handsome and attractive as his father, according to Froissart. Md. about 16, which marriage restored peace between Foix and Armagnac. While on a visit to his mother she tried to have him poison his father on his return, but Sir Evan told his father, and Gaston was confined to the tower and was to be killed, but the people would not stand for it. He refused to eat and due to an accidental cut he bled to death, thus ending the legitimate line of Foix.

= _____ Dau. of Count of Armagnac.

No children.

Sir Evan de l'Eschelle (illegitimate) He placed the dishes at meals. He tried to succeed to the title after death of his father, but King of France displaced him & declared the Viscount de Chatellon heir, & he became Count of Foix & Bearn. He made favorable settlements on Sir Evan and Sir Garcien. Evan was also very handsome & accomplished knight & while visiting in Paris with his cousin, the Viscount, the King, who was same age as Evan, took such a liking to him that he made Evan Knight of King's Bedchamber. On the Tuesday before Candlemas Eve in 1392, there was a masquerade with the King present. Their clothes caught fire, the king was saved, but Evan died later of severe burns.

Sir Garcien = (illegitimate) He served the meals. These positions were quite honorable in those days.

Isabella de la Cerda, dau. of King of Castile & heiress of the Duchy of Medina-celi.

COUNTS OF BEARN

Une premiere Maison de Bearn, aurait eu pour auteur LOUIS CENTULE, fils d'un Centule, Duke of Gascony, a qui LOUIS le DEBONNAIRE aurait donne le pays de Bearn; la dynastie des Centule, Vicomtes de Bearn, s'eteignit vers 1150.

Marie Centule, heritiere de la Vicomte de Bearn, married Guillaume de Moncade. Ils furent les auteurs d'une nouvelle Maison de Bearn; celle-ci s'etant eteinte le Pays de Bearn passa dans la Maison de Foix, et de celle-ci dans la Maison d'Albret, par suite du marriage de Catherine de Foix, Reine de Navarre, Comtesse de Bearn, avec Jean d'Albret, Comte d'Albret (1491).

Gaston de Bearn IV. In June 1098 he took part in the First Crusade. The earliest written customary in France is that of Bearn, said to have been confirmed by him in 1088.

Bearn was under its own Viscounts from the ninth century, when according to tradition, Louis le Debonnaire made a grant of it to Centule I, a second son of the Duke of Gascogny, and its independence was confirmed in the next century.

Pierre, Viscount, (1134-1154). He was a nephew of Centule V. = _____

- Gaston V, Count of Bearn (1154-1170). He died soon after marriage. = Sancia, sister of King of Navarre. She had a posthumous daughter, but the nobles were expecting a son as heir. She was put on trial in 1170, dumped in the river with hands & feet tied, but she was washed ashore unharmed, and in appreciation, she built the Church of Our Lady at Gauvetarre, France.
  - A girl
- Viscountess Marie ( ) Because she had done homage to Alfonso of Arragon, she was replaced by one of her twin sons in 1215. = Guillaume de Moncade (1170-1170)
  - Gaston VI (1170-1215) = Petronilla, Countess of Bigorre (1196-1251) After his death she remarried three times (see day 4).
    - See Counts of Bigorre.
  - Guillaume Raymond I (1215-1224) = _____ (1)

Bearn

(1)

Guillaume II = _____
(1223-1229)

Gaston VII = Mathe, of Bigorre.
(1229-1290)
House of Moncade.
He built the castle of Orthes.
Died April 22, 1290 & buried in church at Freres Mineurs, Orthes.

- Constance, claimed Bigorre. = Enfant of Arragon.
- Marguerite, of Bearn. = Roger Bernard III, Count of Foix (1265-1302) which marriage united Foix & Bearn in 1290.
  - Gaston I, of Foix and Bearn (1302-1315) = _____
    - See Foix Genealogy
- Amata = Count de Armagnac.
  - See Armagnac
- Guillemette. Md. after the year 1290. = _____

COUNTS OF BIGORRE

Pierre de Marsan. Marsan has a fine château. = Beatrice II (1127-116[illegible])

Centulle III (116[illegible]-1176) = _____

Beatrice III (1173-1190) = Bernard IV, of Comminges.

Viscountess Petronille * (1190-1251) = (1) Gaston VI, of Bearn (117[illegible]-1215)**
(2) Count of Perigord.
(3) Guy de Montfort, elder brother of Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester.
(4) Boson de Matas.

Alix = Jourdain de Chabannais.

Matilde = Gaston VII, of Bearn (1229-1290). He built the castle at Orthez. Died April 22, 1290 & buried in church at Preres Mineurs, Orthez.

[illegible]lviva de [illegible]abanais, [illegible]nt of [illegible]orre ([illegible]251-12[illegible]) [illegible] claimed [illegible]l, bu[illegible] [illegible]ld [illegible]rt.

= Mascarosa II (1249-12[illegible]6)

[illegible]ore (1283-1292) = Raymond VI, of Turenne.

The Counts of Bearn.

* Some records indicate five marriages, but no name given.
** In genealogical table of the Counts of Bearn, shown as Gaston V (1154-1170).